FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1841. [NO. 1263.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to order the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, formerly occupied by James Evans as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
— Boxes St. Croix SUGAR,
— Bags Porto Rico ditto,
— Bags New Orleans ditto,
— Bags COFFEE,
— Pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.
— Coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
— Casks Liverpool Salt,
— Bags Alum ditto,
— Kegs Bar Lead,
— Bags Shot, assorted sizes,
— Sheets and English Iron,
— Kegs Nails, made of Sweden Iron,
— Kegs White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2,)
— Boxes Spanish Indigo,
— Pairs Boys' and Men's Brogans,
— Dozen Cheap Hats,
— Dozen Painted Water Buckets,
— Gallons Farmers' Oil, of best quality,
— Bushels Copperas, ground, at 3 cents per lb.
— Bags Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pipes, Segars, Allum, with a full assortment of Knife and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Saws, &c. &c.
— Gallons Fifth proof Cognac Brandy, Holland and old Jamaica Rum, *unadulterated*.

All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as he is determined to sell for Cash or Barter. Prices of Goods will be found exceedingly low.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1841. 62-tf

COMMITTED.

THE Jail of Robeson County, on the 30th of July, a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is Jerry, and he belongs to Archibald Wilkie, of Columbus County, N. C. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jr.'r.*
Lumberton, Aug. 30, 1841. 62-3t

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and
$50,000!! $30,000!! $25,000!
FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 18, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000	4 prizes of $25,000, MAKING	
1 do of 25,000		$100,000
1 do of 25,000		
1 do of 25,000		

1 prize of	10,000	4 prizes of	$ 600
1 do of	8,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	500
1 do of	5,153	50 do of	250
4 prizes of	4,000	100 do of	200, &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $200 00
Do. do. 26 Half do. 100 00
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 50 00
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 25 00

$50,000!!! $30,000!!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 11, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of			$50,000
1 Splendid Prize of		-	30,000
1 do	do	-	25,000
1 do	do	-	10,000
1 prize of	$5,000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do of	7,000	10 do of	1,250
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	5,000	50 do of	500
1 do of	4,000	50 do of	400
1 do of	2,500	100 do of	300
1 do of	2,311	100 do of	250
2 do of	2,000	170 do of	200
2 do of	1,750	&c. &c.	&c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20. Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Do. do. 26 Half do. 130 00
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 65 00
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62-pd

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first day of September, and terminate on the fourth of July following.

The schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Bonnsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. J. J. Sylvester.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. George Tucker.

In the department of Mathematics is included Mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless he be authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the Faculty, for good cause, to attend a less number.

It is required of students to wear on public occasions, &c., a prescribed uniform, consisting of cloth of a dark gray mixture; and they are prohibited from parading with the [illegible] students, any other than uniform clothes, but ordinarily, and about the University, they are allowed to wear any clothing which they may have brought with them.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, over the age of twenty-three, to attend the schools of the University, and to reside out of the precincts, exempt from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except those which enjoin respect and order during divine service.

By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, are admitted into the schools of the University, without the payment of fees to the Professors.

The expenses of the session of ten months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging and attendance,	$125
Rent of a dormitory $10, or half, when occupied by two,	8
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one Professor be attended, $55; if two, to each Professor $30; if more than two, to each $25; say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money,	$243

In the School of Law there is an extra fee of $20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to $100, and for pocket money to $50.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c. under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent for use of library and public rooms, three month's board, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him for the purpose aforesaid, must also be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The licence to confer degrees, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request), to cases of urgent necessity, and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday, by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations in the State.

Text books in all the schools can be had at the University upon reasonable terms.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.

July 13, 1841. 61-5w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this department of the University will commence with the general course, on the 1st of September, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing.

The great length of the session, compared with other medical institutions, is more than equivalent to *two* of their sessions, and enables *three* Professors to perform *all* the duties usually assigned to *six*. The plan of instruction is by *daily examinations* and *lectures*, and is so arranged as to allow the student to *commence*, as well as to *complete* his medical studies in this institution,—thus combining *all* the advantage of *private pupilage*, with public lectures. The *great utility* of this plan has been fully tested by the education of more than six hundred medical students.

The entire cost for the session of *ten* months is $248, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, use of public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subjects. The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Med. Jurisprudence.

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor U. of Va.*

July 13, 1841. 61-5w

Stationary of all kinds,

For Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 4, 1841. 61-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Yarbrough & Ray, is dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be closed by D. A. Ray, who is authorised to settle the same.

R. F. YARBROUGH.
D. A. RAY.

The GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account.

D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, August 4, 1841. 61-3w

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 23d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Tenn. 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the alimentary canal after death, and account for the [illegible] with which [illegible] are [illegible] by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to rectify the kidneys, and the bladder, and by this means [illegible] the cause, the inordinate action of which entirely deprives many of the tissues of the urinary organs. The blood, which [illegible] its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Blue-imper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

A SINGULAR STORY.

The following singular story we extract from "Letters from the Coast of Clare," in the Dublin University Magazine. The supernatural part we leave for the reader to interpret:

"A gang of men attacked the house of Mr. C——, and murdered him in a most barbarous way. They then proceeded to search for money, which they imagined was concealed in the house, but not finding as much as they expected, they seized on the house-keeper and held her down on the hot bars of the grate to compel her to acknowledge where the treasure was hidden.

"Several weeks past away, and all efforts to discover the perpetrators of this horrible crime were unavailing. Mr. C——, the brother of the murdered man, was unceasing in his exertions, but to no purpose; he failed in finding even a clue which might lead to their discovery.

"One night, wearied and harrassed, he retired to rest. His mind was full of the sad subject that occupied it now completely—the untimely fate of his brother—and for some time he could not sleep. At last, however, he sunk into slumber, and dreamed that the door of his room was slowly opened, his brother entered, and approaching his bedside, gazed earnestly at him.

"'You are searching for the men who have murdered me,' he said at last, in a slow solemn voice, 'rise from your bed, and dress yourself and go out. Take the Charleville road, and you will soon discover those you are in quest of.'

"The sleeper awoke greatly agitated, and told the dream to his wife. She endeavored to relieve his distresses by representing it as the natural result of his excited feelings, and urged him to try and compose himself to sleep again. He did so, but repose had scarcely revisited his eyelids, when once more the form of his murdered brother stood beside him.

"'Are you sleeping quietly there,' he said, 'while those who shed my blood are walking at large and unpunished? Is this the end of all the love you professed for your brother? Do you refuse to grant my request?'

"'No,' exclaimed the other, starting up and preparing to leave his bed, when the entreaties of his wife detained him. His mind was so much disturbed, and the impression from the dream so strong this time, that she had considerable difficulty in dissuading him from yielding to the impulse of what she conceived his over-heated imagination. At last, however, she succeeded in soothing him into some degree of calmness, he began to think with her that his dreams were caused by anxiety and fatigue, and making an effort to shake off the feelings they had left, after some time, fell asleep again.

"But not long was his rest undisturbed. He awoke more agitated than ever, and exclaiming that he could resist no longer, he got out of bed and commenced dressing himself. His brother, he said, had appeared to him the third time; and reproached him with such angry vehemence for not following his directions, that he was now determined to do so.

"It was a dark and stormy night. Mr. C—— walked on for about a mile on the Charleville road; all was silent and still; and as the cool night wind began to produce its effect on his fevered mind, the impression of the dream wore off. He resolved to give up what now seemed to him a foolish pursuit, and was about to retrace his steps home, when a rustling noise in a field of osiers by the road side attracted his attention. The osiers belonged to him, and thinking that some one had come there to steal them, and had concealed himself at the sound of approaching footsteps, he ran towards the place from whence the noise proceeded, calling out loudly to the thief.

"'The Lord be between us and harm!' exclaimed a man advancing out of the field; 'is that you, Mr. C——, and what brings you out upon the road at this time o'night?'

"'And what brings you out?' replied Mr. C——; and what are you doing among my osiers?'

"'Ah, then, don't you know me? said the man; 'why then I will tell you what brings me out. I was going to your house, sir, and with news I am thinking you'll not be sorry to hear. If I'm not greatly mistaken the murderers of your brother are under my roof this very moment. But come, let us hurry on, and while we're walking I'll tell your honor how the case fell out.'

"The man was the keeper of a little shebeen house, or carman's stage, on the Charleville road. He had been out all day, and had not returned, when late in the evening, three men on horseback stopped at the house and inquired from his wife, who was standing at the door, whether they could get supper and accommodations.

"'There's a stable for the horses and clean beds for yourselves,' said the woman; 'but I have nothing in the house but potatoes and milk, and plenty of whiskey. If that will serve you, you're kindly welcome.

"The night, as I have already said, promised to be dark and stormy, so that the men were glad of shelter, even with such modest fare. They went into the stable to clean and put up their horses, while the hostess set the potatoes to boil, and laid out the table in an inner room, divided from the kitchen by a thin partition. When supper was ready, she called the travellers to come in, and as soon as she had seen them fairly established at their meal, the thrifty dame put out the candle in the kitchen, and rolling her arms in her apron, seated herself close to the partition, so as to be within call of the party whenever they wanted the whiskey jug to be replenished.

"'Tis better to be within the house than out of it to-night, any way,' said one of the men, as the wind howled outside.

"'Ay, an' this is a good supper so far as it goes,' observed another; 'if we had a little of C——'s bacon along with it 'twould be no harm. There were plenty of gammons and flitches the night we'——

"'Whist!' cried the first speaker, 'can't ye keep a quiet tongue in your head, man!'

"The name of the murdered gentleman aroused the attention of the landlady as she sat in the dark and silent kitchen; she crept closer to the partition, and listened with all her might. In a few minutes after her husband came in, and motioning to him to make no noise, she pointed towards the inner room, where the men, inspired by their supper, were now talking loud and vehemently. Their caution diminished with the contents of the whiskey jug; and as the husband and wife listened, they heard enough within the partition to induce the former to steal out of the house and start off to inform Mr. C—— of what was passing. "They met on the road, as we have seen, and Mr. C—— having learned the above particulars from his companion, they proceeded to a police barrack a little way off, and the three men were taken prisoners. Two of them were immediately identified by the housekeeper of the murdered man. She demurred in recognizing the third, but Providence had decreed that he should not escape. While the examination was going on, a sudden thought struck the housekeeper.

"'I cannot swear as to his face,' she said, 'but if that be he, when I hear him speak I will know him out of a thousand. There is one word he cannot pronounce; I remember it well. The night of the murder he was the spokesman of the party, and whenever he came to that particular word he stammered, and stopped so sure as he tried to say it. I could identify him by that any where.'

The man was called up, and some questions put to him. In the very first reply, the word named by the housekeeper occurred, and she shuddered and turned pale as he stammered over it in the way described.

"That is the man!' she exclaimed, 'I shall never forget him! It was he who first ordered my poor master to be struck down, and urged on the men to force me upon the grate when I could not tell where the gold was hidden. I could swear to that voice whenever I heard it, all over the world.'

The man was committed with his companions. One of the latter afterwards turned King's evidence and his confession led to the apprehension of the remainder of the gang. They were all finally found guilty of the murder, and eight men suffered death together on the spot where it was perpetrated.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

FOOLING THE DOCTOR.

Who would not be a "Country Doctor?" The pleasures of an eight or ten miles ride in a stormy winter's night—such an one as Greenland would strive in vain to rival—can only be realized by actual experience. How immeasurably is that enjoyment increased, upon being told, after arriving at the end of your toilsome journey, that the "patient is only a little ailing," and by having a request made that "you will not charge anything for the visit!" The "Country Doctor" tells a good story on this point:—

It was at night in December—bitterly, bitterly cold. The Mercury sank below zero, and water thrown into the air froze before reaching the ground. The N. E. wind blew a gale, bearing with it clouds of drifting snow, and obscuring the atmosphere with a white haze, rendered visible by the dim light of the moon. After hours of actual toil and suffering during the day, I was dozing in my slippers before a good hickory fire, having suffered the book which I was reading to fall from my hand. But not even the ample jambs of the old farm-house could afford protection on that tempestuous night. The wind found its way through every nook and cranny, and certain creeping sensations in the region of the back and shoulders made me sensibly aware of its effects.

The old clock shortly after striking eleven, and the family having retired, I arose, covered up the embers very carefully, muttering something about the danger of fire, and departed to my chamber. When the shock of jumping into a cold bed had a little subsided, and a universal shivering given place to a genial warmth, I took a peculiar pleasure in listening to those sounds which betokened the intensity of the cold; the cracking and snapping of furniture in the room, the cracking of trees and fences out of doors, and the blast, as it screamed in the distance, or came rushing in fitful gusts, driving the snow and particles of ice against the glass. Then I thought of the poor and friendless, and those who would be slain that night by the wintry weather; and I offered up a prayer to God for the mariners on the coast. Oppressed with weariness, I could have sunk at once into a profound sleep, but dallied pleasantly upon the verge of slumber, forgetting all things else in a delightful sense of personal rest and security.

Perhaps I had remained half an hour in this state, when I was startled by the scraping of a man's footsteps upon the porch below, followed immediately by three distinct raps at the door. I could scarcely believe my senses. "It is impossible," said I, "that any one could have the cruelty to want the doctor to-night;" and I drew in my head and lay still in perfect desperation.—But an angry and petulent knocking succeeding without intermission, reminded me that though I might be very warm, the messenger without was very cold, and I sprang out of bed forthwith. I looked out of the casement, and saw a man standing on the porch below, stamping his feet, and slapping his arms against his sides.

"What do you want?" said I, in a tone as cold and severe as the night air.

"Doctor, want you to come right off to Warner's, to Rockaway South. He's very sick—he's *dan*-gerous."

"How far is it?"

"Eight miles."

"How have you come?"

"On horseback."

"You should have come after me in a carriage. How do you expect me to travel that distance on such a night?"

Here I drew in my night-cap, unable to endure the cutting blast, and requested the messenger to wait until I came down. I was not without hope that after inquiring the symptoms of the sick man, I should be able to despatch some remedies which would afford him relief. Inspired by this hope, I hurried down stairs, let the man into the kitchen, raked up the coals and began to interrogate him forthwith. But he could not give the least information. He was only the bearer of a peremptory message for the doctor to come "right off." This, then, settled the whole matter, and made the path of duty plain. I had a grand enterprize before me, and felt the calmness and resolution of a martyr sacrificed by the compact which he has made with the public, to the common good. I dismissed the messenger, and told him that I would follow him presently. Then seizing a lamp, and treading on a cat's tail in my haste to be gone, I went directly to the cock-loft where Flummery slept. The little old man lay on his back, with his mouth open, snoring heavily, and it was not without remorse that I shook him by the head and shoulders. Perhaps he was dreaming of some heavenly kitchen, where all should be peace and quietness, and the voice of scolding and complaint should never come.

"Flummery," said I, "I want my horse and sulkey."

He started, and brought his slumbers to a termination by an abrupt snort; then sitting up, he tore a cotton handkerchief from his head, and rubbing his eyes appeared to understand exactly the state of the case. "Yes, master," replied he; and with a laudable willingness and submission, he arose. On my way down stairs Mrs. Quaintley put her night-cap out of the door, and addressed me:

"Doctor, you havn't surely to go out such a night as *this*, have you."

"Yes, madam, eight miles in the direction of Rockaway."

"Tut, tut, tut! Too bad, too bad! Won't to-morrow do?"

"Surely not; in the case of life and death."

"Doctor," said she, with an air of mystery, "who is it? What's the matter!"

"Ah indeed, madam, I know not what the matter is. A Mr. Warner lies very ill."

"Well, well, you must make yourself as comfortable as you kin. Doctor, tell Flum to put Turk in the sulkey. He's a wonderful warm critter to have next your feet. You'll find your red tippet hangin' over a cheer by the kitchen fire-place; I'm afeared you trod on the cat as you come up, didn't you? Goodness gracious me! how cold it is! How the wind blow's!"

Having admonished Mrs. Quaintley not to stand talking in the cold, I hurried into my office, prepared a few medicines, enveloped myself in coats, overcoats, cloaks, tippets, and seizing a buffalo robe, went to the stable to assist Flummery. My poor old horse had just got upon his legs, and as he did so, he shook himself, and fetched a deep and heart-felt groan. "It is a cruel business on all hands, Flummery," said I, "but especially so for Codger."

"Yes, master, pretty hard for Codger, and for you too, master."

In a few moments I was ready, and drove out of the gate at a snail's pace, having Turk with me. This was a young bull-dog that I thought a good deal of. I liked the idea of having some living thing near me on that dreary night, and the warmth imparted to the feet was not a secondary consideration. It was impossible to see beyond a few yards, owing to the drifting snow and sleet. Oh! how the wind raved, and howled, and swept through the top of my sulkey, as if they would have actually carried it away; and several times my horse was brought to a stand, unable to oppose their violence, and bent his head to the earth, until they should have passed by. He had carried me about half the journey, having been upon the road an hour or more, when he suddenly stopped, not by the force of the winds, but of his own accord; and notwithstanding my earnest entreaty, resolutely refused to advance another step. The place was a cold bleak meadow far from human habitation, and the only alternative appeared to be, to advance or perish on the road. I jerked the reins and applied the whip, but when every endeavor to urge him on proved fruitless, I sat still in silent despair, and looked for the cold moon, struggling through the heavy drifting clouds, and spoke to the dog who lay whining and whimpering at my feet.

At last summoning an energy, "This will never do," said I; and I sprang out. I examined the harness in every part by the light of a lantern which I had with me. It was all right. I then seized the horse by the head, but he drew back with a spirit and determination which I had never seen him manifest before. Happening to cast my eye downward, I saw the tide coursing at my very feet, bearing on its bosom large cakes of ice, which were carried along by force of the current. The bridge had been carried away by the late freshet, and I remembered that the messenger had advised me to take a different road. Thanking a kind Providence for having preserved me from destruction, I retraced my steps a mile to where another road branched off; and here I seriously debated the propriety of prosecuting the journey any farther; but a sense of duty urged me on, to contend against all obstacles. I was so far fortunate, however, as to meet nothing serious until reaching a turnpike gate, which being thrown wide open, I passed through, never stopping to pay the toll. But the pikeman had heard the rattling of wheels, and rushed out bare-footed, and clad only in a long shirt.

"Hallo!" shouted he, in an eager voice.

I halted abruptly, and counted out the three pence into his trembling hand.

"Bom'nable cold night!" said he, holding up the pennies close to his eyes and turning them over in the dim light of the moon.

"Yes," replied I, laughing in spite of myself, at the ridiculous figure which he cut. My little Turk appeared affected in like manner, and without giving any intimation of what he was about to do, sprang from the sulkey and seized the pikeman's garments. I verily thought he would have pulled it off his back. The man hopped about in his bare feet, frightened out of his seven senses, and raised a great alarm, which brought his wife out also; and at the instant the dog returning to his place under the buffalo skin. I inflicted on Codger a terrible thwack, and departed. Onward, onward we went, at the rate of four miles an hour, but were now happily approaching the journey's end, for I heard the booming of the Atlantic waves, as their deep bass mingled with the wintry winds. "Bravo!" exclaimed I, speaking to Turk and to Codger, on arriving at the place of destination, and seeing a light in the window of the house; here we are at last, in spite of al-

obstacles; and for myself, I may be the means of saving a fellow-being's life.

Buoyed up by this hope, I pulled the latch of the kitchen door and went in.—Thoroughly chilled, my first object was to get warm; and notwithstanding every precaution, in a few minutes my fingers burned, and tingled, and pained me to such a degree that I could have wept, as I have often done when a child, on the same account. A negro was hanging over the fire, half stupified by the heat, who answered my inquiries as well as he could, rubbing his eyes open with his fists. Presently a woman came down with a dim light in her hand, but made no more of me than if I had come only a hundred yards. She said the patient had been "kind o' ailing" for a week or more, and "din'n't seem to have any relish for his victtles;" whereas he generally had a wonderful appetite to eat. But this evening he was "stomach sick," and thought that he required doctorin'. Just at present he was in a sound and pleasant sleep, and perhaps it wouldn't be best to disturb him. "You can look at him, doctor," said she, "if you reckon it will do any good; but I s'pose you won't charge nothin' if you don't do nothin'."

It is hard to tell whether I was more hurt or indignant at this reception, and I replied with as much spirit and severity as it was proper to use in speaking to a woman. I however insisted on looking at the man. If he were ill, he would certainly require assistance; if he were not, nothing would requite me for having come to Rockaway that night.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE REPEALERS.

It cannot have escaped the attention of our readers, that, whilst among the Whig Members composing the present Majority in Congress there are some opponents to nearly every measure which that majority has sanctioned during the present Session, hardly a single individual among their opponents has voted for any measure of the Session, (except the Home Speedom, upon which there was no party division.) The hostility to the measures proposed by the Majority has been so steady, uncompromising, and consolidated, as to entitle the Anti-Whigs to general classification as THE OPPOSITION.

That the Members of this Opposition are all animated by an equal intensity of hostility to Whig principles it would be unjust to say, and indeed uncharitable to suppose. Some of them, we know, are in their hearts excellent Whigs, and range with the Opposition rather from the force of habit than from inclination. We should be sorry to consider other than as temporary the alienation of some of those, whose natural affinities and studies and persuits are altogether Whiggish, and who apparently have been separated from the Whigs only by accident and circumstances. Some continue to oppose the Whigs, though disposed to support the Government, because they are men of too high a spirit to give in, though beaten; and others from a vague idea of consistency, which impels them to make head against those by whom they have been heretofore themselves opposed.

From an indiscriminating Opposition, by whatever motive influenced, the Whigs have nothing to apprehend. Their measures, therefore, not only can be sustained before the People, but will, from their own merit and plainly patriotic nature, sustain the Whigs against all the Corps and Lots of such an Opposition.

But, as if to give every possible advantage to an honest party, morally approved by the People, a new doctrine has been broached on the Opposition side, simultaneously in different quarters, and from different places high and low, with every appearance of its being a concerted movement. It is the doctrine of the right of a future Congress *to repeal the Charter of a National Bank*, should such a Bank Charter be granted by the present Congress. This is the extent of the present claim, which the leaders of the lately dominant party proclaim their determination to prosecute by all the means within their power, and to prosecute unceasingly until they accomplish it. But, though this be the limit to the present claim of the party, every reader will see that the assertion of this doctrine is an attack upon vested rights generally, and threatens the existence of the social institutions to which we are indebted for the possession and enjoyment of every thing worth living or dying for. This doctrine of THE REPEALERS involves the assertion of a general right in a Legislature to annul contracts, which have been heretofore held sacred. If a Legislature can, at its mere pleasure, take from property in a Bank the protection which it has itself recognised to be due to it, why cannot it equally take away the protection of the law from other property? What is to prevent a State Legislature, for example, (if the advocates of this atrocious political heresy ever unhappily obtain ascendancy in any State,) from declaring that every man shall have a right to possess himself, if he be strong enough, of his neighbor's land, his house, his horses, and his cattle, his every thing that the Law of God forbids him to covet? What, in a word, is this pretension of a repealing power but a claim of power in a legislative body to bring back all society to a state of Nature—to reduce man to the level of the beasts of the forest, enjoying every thing in common—holding nothing severally, even for a day, but by brute force? What but this is the doctrine of the Repealers, twin to agrarianism, conceived in the same disorganizing spirit, and not to be distinguished from it in degree of destructiveness? So long as these doctrines were confined to persons who, lacking industry to acquire property, are therefore desirous of appropriating to themselves that of their neighbors, or to such as, restrained by no moral sense, are opposed to those legal restraints which they represent as contrary to the *laws of Nature*, they were proper subjects for contempt and ridicule. But, when we find that the seed of this doctrine has found its way into the halls of Congress, and is taken root even in the Capitol, that great Temple of Civil Liberty, it is time to treat it more seriously, and stamp it with the reprobation which so odious a doctrine deserves.

Of the ultimate success of any such doctrine in the Government of the United States we have no apprehension. The really most alarming circumstance about it is the very low estimate of popular intelligence, and of the general moral sense, which the *public avowal* of this doctrine argues. Can it be that any portion of the people, or any part of the country, are so far stultified by party spirit as not to be able to perceive the fatal consequences to which such a measure as the proposed repeal would be the pioneer? Can any assembly of sober men be found so senseless as to join in the cry of Repeal! Repeal! designedly to rouse an incendiary spirit, which, when once roused, the sacrifice of their own dearest rights alone will propitiate? Suppose the repeal of all Bank charters, and the repeal of all other charters which will naturally and necessarily follow; the annihilation, as corollary, of the right of property in lands and houses, in slaves and in domestic animals; the abolition of the institution of marriage, and the incidental severance of all the ties and rights of consanguinity—all which consequences are educible from this doctrine of REPEAL, and each of which, revolting though it be, has at one time or other found in our country serious advocates and captivating eloquence to support it—what moral and social desolation can be imagined to equal that which will cover, as with a universal pall, this now smiling land!

But, thanks to the gracious Providence under whose protection we live, these evils exist in the imagination only. Our altars, our firesides, and our halls of justice, are safe equally from ruffianism, agrarianism, and locofocoism run-mad. They will be defended by a united yeomanry, who will drive the REPEALERS like autumn leaves before the whirlwind whenever they *dare* the assault.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

For the purpose of bringing the principal provisions of this bill within a small compass, and to facilitate an examination of it, we have, with some labor, prepared the following synopsis of it. This bill, it will be recollected, passed the Senate some time since, and has not yet been acted on in the House.

Sec. 1. Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established throughout the United States, and that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due each, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act, shall be deemed bankrupts, and may be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandize, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owning debts to the amount of not less than $5,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may upon petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe not less than $500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: whenever such debtor shall depart from the State or which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or shall procure himself to be arrested or have his goods, &c. taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, &c. or conceal them, to prevent their being levied on; or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c. Provided, however, any person so declared a bankrupt, at the instance of a creditor, may, by petition to such court have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.

Sec. 2. Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c. made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, on any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed void and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankrupt shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall receive no discharge. And it shall be made to appear to the court, that, in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, he has at any time given or secured any preference of one creditor over another in contemplation of the passing of a bankrupt law, he shall not receive a discharge unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c. which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, shall ipso facto vest in fact the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the Court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family, and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value $400, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the Court.

Sec. 4. Every bankrupt, who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him, such certificate, however, not to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days notice is given to all creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such a certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such Court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purpose of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved the debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate, to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Sec. 5. Creditors coming in and proving their debts, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall be paid *pro rata*, and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due to the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed $25. All creditors, whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

Sec. 6. The district court, in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the court always to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

Sec. 7. All proceedings, in a case of bankruptcy shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided, when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State Judge, in such form as the court may direct. But such proof of debts shall be open to contestation.

Sec. 8. The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt, transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Sec. 9. All sales, transfers, &c. by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the Court—all assets shall be paid into the Court within sixty days from the time of their receipts, subject to the order of the Court for their disposition—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 10. The Court shall require the collection of assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed, if practicable, in two years.

Sec. 11. The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c. upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts under the order or direction of the Court—and creditors shall have notice and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 13. The proceeding in all cases of bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

Sec. 14. This section provides in cases in which two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors, according to equitable rules—in all receipts, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceeding against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

Sec. 15 prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sales of any lands of the bankrupt.

Sec. 16 confers upon the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and upon the superior Courts of the Territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c. vested in the District Court of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17 prescribes the time when the act shall begin taking effect, and the period of its duration.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE "ONE HOUR RULE."

The Locofoco Orators and Presses continue to rail against the "Hour Rule," as inflicting an odious gag and an intolerable oppression. Whilst they assail, however, the People commend. The general sentiment of the country is, that it is in a small way, one of the best things the House of Representatives ever did. It saves time and money, and relieves the public of a world of trash, which the small fry orators are in the habit of throwing out. It enables, too, the Representative of the People to dispatch the public business. The People, who have no sympathy for the windy tribe, and desire not to be bored by their senseless slang, will applaud those who have instituted this Rule.

As germain to this matter, we copy the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, respecting the wordy generation.

From the Life, Writings and Opinions of Thomas Jefferson.

"Our body was little numerous, but very contentious. Day after day was wasted on the most unimportant questions. A member, one of those afflicted with the morbid rage of debate, of an ardent mind, poor in imagination, and copious flow of words, who heard with impatience every logic which was not his own, sitting near me on some occasion of a trifling but wordy debate, asked me how I could sit in silence, hearing so much false reasoning, which a word should refute. I observed to him that to refute, indeed, was easy, but to silence, impossible; that in questions brought home to my self I took the laboring oar, as was incumbent on me, that in general I was willing to listen, that if every sound argument or objection was used by some one or other of the numerous debaters, it was enough—it not, I thought it sufficient to suggest the omission, without going into a repetition of what had been already said by others; that this was a waste and abuse of time and patience of the House which could not be expected. And I believe that if the members had deliberative bodies some to save this consequence of waste, they would do it as they what takes place at work; and it is really unaccountable to many to see in their thoughts, whether Boccarre's dumb Legislature, which said nothing and did much, may not be preferable to one which talks much and does too."

Jefferson was elected Washington in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, before the Revolution, and entered it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. Thereafter he was either of them upon ten minutes at a time, not to say but the main point, which was to decide the question. They had their sounders both in great parties, knowing that the little ones would follow themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is to question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That one hundred and fifty lawyers should do business together ought not to be expected."—Page 257.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

Daniel H. Harris, at Frankfort, Ky.
Cyrus Edwards, at Alton, Ill.
Geo. W. Spotswood, at Springfield, Ill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.

Leonard Denison, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
William J. Grayson, Charleston, S. C.

SURVEYORS.

Perry Smith, Hartford, Ct.
Lemuel Nash, Gloucester, Mass.
Elliot R. Hopkins, St. Louis, Mo.
John T. Collis, New Haven, Ct.

LAND OFFICERS.

REGISTERS.

James Woodson Bates, Johnson C. H. Ark.
Nathaniel Pendleton Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.
Ira Porter, Ionia, Mich.

RECEIVERS.

Alfred Henderson, Johnson C. H. Ark.
Cyrus Lovell, Ionia, Mich.
James P. Harrison, Natchitoches, La.

Alexander P. Field, Secretary for the Territory of Wisconsin.

Isaac Otis, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Newspaper Advertising.—The New Monthly Magazine says "the power of the journalists is immense. Experience enables us to assert confidently that twenty thousand addresses, printed separately, and circulated with the utmost energetic diligence, would not produce the good effect of one advertisement."

A very easy method of putting a stop to the laborious proofs of insanity which are introduced to excuse crime, would be to declare by statute every murderer acquitted on that plea to be *ipso facto* an incurable maniac, and to subject him to close confinement for life. As it is, any blackhearted wretch who contemplates the death of a fellow creature, has only to play the fool a week or two before the commission of the deed, and his worthy counsel can procure scores of witnesses to swear to his madness, and twelve grave men believe it. This cruel farce has been played long enough in the courts.—*Alex. Gaz.*

FROM FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Savannah, Aug. 7, 1841.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

CO-A-COO-CHEE'S WHOLE BAND IN.

By the U. S. Steamer Gen. Taylor, Captain Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida that the war for the ninety-ninth time, may now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the Gen. Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co-a-coo-chee's family came in, Colonel Worth told him that he might go on shore from the schooner where he is confined and see them. He refused to go, saying that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the Colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had but one request more to make, and that was, *to allow him and his people to go west as soon as possible!*

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, Aug. 7, 1841.

Gentlemen.—The prospect still continues to brighten; besides the band of Co-a-coochee, which are all in, small parties of Indians are coming in daily at Tampa Bay, and recent accounts give strong assurances that Sam Jones will come in soon.

A small detachment of troops, with some Indian guides, left a few days since to meet a detached party of Halleck Tustenuggee's band; and no doubt is entertained but that they will also be induced to come in.

One Company of 7th Infantry is to be stationed at Wacasassa, one at Port Wheelock and three at Charley Emeta's Town—these five companies have been stationed at Fort Micanopy, which post has been abandoned.

FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE NEWS, 6TH INST.

On the 24th ult. five Indians visited the plantation of Gen. F. R. Sanchez, in Alachua County, and waylaid the field, for the purpose, it is supposed, of killing some one, but they were discovered by a black boy, and driven off by the few men with dogs, who happened to be at the plantation.

On the 25th or 26th, they plundered and burned William Townsend's place, about 12 miles from Newnansville.

Upwards of 100 Indians, men, women, and children, have come in at Tampa; principally of Coacoochee's band. Amongst them are some warriors from Sam Jones' party. It is believed that the whole of Coacoochee's band have come in, as required by him through the runners that he sent out from his prison at Tampa. The chief, and all his people are kept on board vessels at anchor in the Bay, and are well guarded; not being allowed any longer to remain upon that soil which has been the scene of their oft repeated treacheries and murders.

It is understood that some of Alech.-Tustenuggee's band are disaffected towards that chief, and are watching an opportunity to come in—so say the prisoners. The message now sent by Col. W. to the Indians, is, that he has no talks for them—if they come in they must go at once to Arkansas—but he does not care whether they come or not; for as soon as the proper season arrives he will catch them, and force them to go, or hang them.

The Mississippi Loan.—A correspondence has been published, between Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, in which the latter undertakes to exculpate the State for its violation of faith, in not providing for the payment of either interest or principal of a loan of $5,000,000, which was negotiated with the former. The blame of this breach of faith must rest chiefly on the Governor himself, as a law which was passed by the Legislature to provide for meeting the interest about to accrue on the bonds was vetoed by him. He argues that the State is not bound to pay the debt for the following reasons:

1st. The bonds on mortgage were sold on a credit.

2d. The currency in which the bonds were made payable was changed from current money of the United States to pounds sterling of Great Britain, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence to the dollar.

3d. The contract of sale was fraudulent.

4th. The Bank of the United States was not authorized to make the purchase.

5th. The bonds were sold at less than their par value, in violation of the charter of the bank.

The Governor says:

"The money paid for these bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of this Government had no control over its disbursement. The bonds were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank and the Bank of the United States were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both these institutions, and to them you must look for payment."

The amount of this reasoning is, that because the State was cheated by its own agents, of its own voluntary selection, the State will defraud innocent holders of their bonds, who purchased them relying exclusively on the faith of the State. It is mortifying to learn that any State has suffered itself to be thus disgraced by the officer placed at the head of its administration. If the State has been defrauded by its officers or agents, let it seek redress by proceedings against those who have done the wrong, and not attempt to indemnify themselves by inflicting a worse injury on innocent persons, who have committed no other fault than to confide in their good faith.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Old Man and his Ass.—When the Reform candidates were at Hilton, Derbyshire, on Friday last, an old man, with a purple and Orange favor on his coat, joined the crowd, mounted on a donkey, profusely decorated with blue ribands. 'Hollo! master, why, are you for both sides?' 'Oh! no.' 'Why, you wear the colors of both parties.' 'Why, you see, I dunner like coercion; so I go wi' my party, and let my ass go wi' his'n.

Official Promptitude.—The first Sheriff on the ground, this year, to settle his Public Accounts, is Lewis B. Krimminger, Esq. of Cabarrus. When it is recollected, that Sheriffs are allowed until the first day of October, to make their returns, and when the hard times are also taken into consideration, this promptitude not only reflects credit on the Officer, but also speaks well for the character of the County he represents.—*Raleigh Register.*

Rev. E. W. Caruthers has issued Proposals for publishing, by subscription, a Sketch of the life and character of the Rev. David Caldwell, D. D., Pastor for nearly 60 years, of the Presbyterian Churches of Buffalow and Alamance, Guilford County.

A Runaway Slave.—A slave belonging to a gentleman in Norfolk, was last week enticed by the cook of the brig Mentor, of Boston, captain Trefethen, on board, and by him secreted in the hold, where he was regularly attended to by the said cook until he was discovered by captain Trefethen, which was on the seventh day after he sailed from that port. Capt. T. promptly tacked ship & stood for the Capes of Virginia for the purpose of delivering the fugitive to his master, but falling in with the pilot boat San Jacinto, off the Capes, the slave was transferred to the boat, the captain of which was liberally paid by Capt. T. for his safe delivery to his owner.

A New Kind of Swindling.—A fellow has been practising at Wheeling the experiment of living without the means. He arrived there about five weeks ago, put up at one of the principal hotels, and represented himself as a recruiting officer of the army. He appeared in uniform, with a sword, and occasionally marched about the streets with drum and fife. He succeeded in enlisting one man, and was all the time living high—eating and drinking of the best, but without paying for any thing. His creditors at last called for payment, when he gave them drafts upon his quarter master.—The latter was as difficult to find as the recruiting officer was after giving the drafts. Neither of them have been since seen.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Chinese Tailor.—Among the many whimsical anecdotes of the peculiar habits of the Chinese, perhaps few will be considered more characteristic of their love of imitation than the following. Towards the close of the last century, an officer of the Pitt East Indiaman, when the ship lay off Canton, sent ashore to a native, an order for a dozen pair of trousers, to be made of the nankin for which China has so long been famed. The Chinese artisan required a pattern; he could not make any thing without a pattern; so a pair of trousers were sent at his request, which pair had been mended with a patch and needle work on the knee. In due time the dozen pairs were sent on board, made of a fabric of exceeding beauty for fineness and quality, but every pair bearing, like an heraldic badge, the obnoxious patch on the knee, exactly copied stitch for stitch, in a style that reflected the highest skill on the workman, and for the difficult execution of which an extra charge was made upon the purse of the exasperated owner, who had no alternative but to bring home his bargain as a qualification for the Traveller's Club; for certainly among no hundred or people betwixt this and Canton, could a similar achievement have been perpetrated.

A Dandy once went to a doctor to be bled; the doctor, after some time and trouble, succeeded in drawing blood from his trembling arm—whereupon the dandy, after a little of his fear had subsided, raised up his head and exclaimed, "Doctor, I think you are a great butcher!" "Ave," said the Doctor; "and I have been sticking a great calf."

Temperance Ball.—The following glorious *bull*, says the Saratoga Sentinel, was perpetrated by Mr. Pollard, one of the Baltimore reformed drunkards, in his admirable speech at the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening. "Fathers," said he, in one of his earnest appeals, "you have children; or if you have not, your daughters may have."

A Louisville auctioneer advertises a fine lot of Fanny Elssler bedsteads. He says that the legs stand perpendicularly, as they should; not horizontally, as the name might lead people to suppose.

Good old Deacon Jarvis sent a peck of wheat to his neighbor, asking its worth in bread in return, whereupon the neighbor observed that it was the first time he ever saw or heard of the "*seed of the righteous man begging bread.*"

Poetry.—All the *funny* poetry is not confined to America, as may be seen from the following from an English paper:

"Oh! The Lancashire witches!"—the Lancashire witches,
Are the charms of our souls, and our hearts' dearest riches;
And although they sometimes take a fancy to *breeches*,
There's no women on earth like our "*Lancashire Witches!*"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 12. Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, S. T. Hawley, D. O'Hanlon, David Shaw, E. W. Wilkings, Mrs. S. A. Watts, Jas. Martine, and Gardner & McKethan of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, J. J. & A. C. Blum, J. C. Pfohl, J. C. Jacobson, D. C. Carter, David Clewel, N. Hill, J. Swann, Salisbury Company, T. Hunt and Lexington Company, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Aug. 11. Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Rockfish Company, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Company, Benbow & Co., Geo. McNeill & F. Haigh, D. Williams, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 4.—Brig Moxy from Philadelphia. 5.—Br. brig Germ from Barbadoes. 6.—Schrs. Eliza Jane from Barbadoes, Sarah Jane from Baltimore. 7.—Br. schr. Roseway from Turks Island; Schr. Wm. Hart from New York. 9.—Schrs. Julia from New York, Wellington from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

August 5.—Schr. Ellen Perkins for Charleston. 9.—Schr. Venus for Wilmington, (Del.) 8.—Schr. A. F. Thorn for New York. 10.—Schr. Regulus for New York.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The following description of Mr. Greenough's statue of Washington, about to be placed in the Rotundo of the Capitol at Washington, is copied by the Philadelphia National Gazette from a recent foreign journal.

Truly may it be said, whosoever are there not expected for where I expected to be disappointed, I was more than delighted. I had heard much, much, of Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, that I thought it utterly impossible that it could produce an effect upon me proportionate to the praises I had heard bestowed upon it, especially as I remembered the almost discontent with which I had looked at Thorwaldsen's modern statue of Washington, a modernly dressed statue of Lord Byron and the least of it. Washington, particularly when he was united, was a more unpoetical, therefore a more difficult subject. But the manner in which Greenough has executed his almost impossible task is another proof that genius can infuse a spirit into the commonest and most commonplace things, as a man was a mass of inanimate clay, "of earth earthy," till God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and so formed him after his own image.

Nothing can be more human, and at the same time more godlike, than this colossal statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter—sublime repose and simplicity of the whole figure, and, as it is, with exceeding energy of expression, for the artist seems to have embodied Horace's admirable advice as to style—*simul atque volo, sonantia: mox nec verba quæsiturus invita.* Yet there is no mistaking the pure lineage of the man. Being intended to fill the central position in the capitol of the United States, he has adopted for the statue of Washington to a certain extent, and has made it rather a poetical abstract of his whole life, than the chronicler of any deed, or any single picture of his life. He is therefore seated as the magistrate, and extends with his left hand a sword, the emblem of his military command, towards the people; as the sovereign, he points heavenward with his right hand; by this double gesture is conveyed the idea of an entire abrogation of self, and making the patriot a conductor, as it were, between God and man.

The chair in which he is seated, being to be left mute, tells also its history. The front part is richly ornamented with acanthus and other kinds of flowers, while the base is solid, simple and massive, which plainly indicates that legislation is the proper result of sound government, and that notions, when planted and well tilled, will flourish as well as grow. By the figure of Washington, which leans against the back of the chair, on the left side, is connected the history of America with that of Europe, which that of the Indian Queen on the right is emblematic of the state America was in when civilization first dawned upon it. The eagle at the foot on the right side of the chair, which was the object of American Arms, is the rising sun, which is inscribed, *Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.*—The reliefs on the left side represents the genii of North and South America, and the twins of the infants Hercules and Iphicles, the latter shrinking in dread, whilst the former successfully with the obstacles and dangers of his infant political existence. The motto for the reliefs, *Deeds must prove pure and man first perfect*. In this statue, Greenough has achieved a great work, and one that cannot fail to reach its destination—namely, the distant posterity to which it is addressed.

A JUDGE PUZZLED.

Ten Thousand a Year in Mississippi.

A court in our neighboring State was the scene of a great deal of amusement a short time since. Some wag of a lawyer, or some wag who was not a lawyer, for no material which, procured the following entry upon the docket:

John Doe, *ex. dem.*
Tittlebat Titmouse, } Y—— Circuit Court,
vs. May term 184-.
Jostler.

Motion by the lessor of the plaintiff to amend. Smith for the motion; Sergeant contra.

Upon reaching this entry, the Judge, a very quiet, dignified old gentleman, who had not glanced at a novel for forty years at least, read it without the slightest suspicion of a joke. The astonishment which pervaded the somewhat crowded court-room is not easily described; a broad grin soon became the face of every man who had ever read "Ten Thousand a Year," and the contents of that celebrated book have been so widely circulated through the newspapers that more than half the people in the country are pretty familiar with the names of its characters. A propensity among the lawyers to laugh outright was suppressed, until, after a moment's silence, the simple-hearted magistrate inquired:

"Who is Mr. Tittle—tittle—Titmouse, and this Mr. Joalter? I never heard of either of them."

Mr. Smith, whose name had been placed upon the docket as counsel for the plaintiff, not at all displeased with the joke, addressed the Court:

"If the Court please, this case was tried months since before the Court of the King's Bench in England, and is now before the House of Lords on appeal. I have been but recently employed myself—indeed this entry is the first intimation I have been retained; but I have no hesitation in saying that the case has been improperly placed upon the docket of this Court."

The Judge became excessively confused at the imposition, and inquired all the more for the offender, but, making no discovery, satisfied himself with the general idea that the culprit, if detected, should be committed. A few days afterwards, the following entry appeared:

A. K. Hurlburt, }
vs. } Trespass for mesne profits.
William Jackson. }

"On the trial of the above-stated case, the plaintiff offered in evidence a deed from James Jones to the plaintiff, conveying the property in question. On the introduction of which the defendant's counsel, Jones, Esq. objected, on the ground that there was an erasure not explained. In the argument of defendant's counsel cited case, Doe *ex. dem.* Tittlebat Titmouse *vs.* Joalter, as reported in Ten Thousand a Year."

"Now, gentlemen," said his honor, waxing wroth, "I think I have got at the secret. We have had quite enough, more than enough, of this Mr. Joalter and Mr. Titmouse—tittle—tattle Tit-mouse," pronouncing the name with much difficulty; "will Mr. Jones have the goodness to enlighten the Court?"

"Certainly, your honor," said the lawyer; "the reference to Ten Thousand a Year—"

"Ay, Ten Thousand a Year! The Court has never heard of any such authority."

"I was about to say that the reference to Ten Thousand a Year was made in good faith."

"Where is it to be found!" asked the Judge.

"In Blackstone—I mean Blackwood—the Court please."

After further parley, in which the learned gentleman gravely informed the Judge precisely the page where he would find the decision to which he wished to refer, and the Judge promised to investigate the matter, the discussion was closed for the time. The result has not yet been reported.

New Orleans Picayune.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

THE BANK BILL.—Speculation has been rife the last few days, as to the probable fate the Bank bill would receive at the hands of the President. We could not give any information on the subject, as the matter is still in doubt. The following letter to a distinguished Whig gives us reason to fear the worst:

WASHINGTON, 11th Aug., 1841.

—Well, the die is cast! The Bank bill is vetoed by the President! The Message will go in most probably on Tuesday. I have no time to order as to consequences!

Congress.—A. C. Curry elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Col. John Morison Clerk of the County Court.

The following is the vote for Clerks at the different Precincts in Montgomery county:—

	Supreme Court.		*County Court.*	
	Martin.	Wooley.	Cochran.	McKee.
Cross,	25	7	25	4
	30	11	59	2
	23	17	38	1
	27	39	37	29
	22	29	16	29
	5	50	5	50
	15	66	34	73
	147	222	224	188

ELECTIONS.

Elections in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Alabama, took place a few days since. In Indiana and Kentucky the election was for members of the Legislature only. In Illinois it was for members of Congress; and in Tennessee and Alabama for Governor and members of the Legislature. In the latter State, the vote was also upon the General Ticket Law, passed by the last Legislature.

INDIANA.—As far as heard from, the lower branch of the Legislature stands 33 Whigs to 42 Opposition. The Counties to be heard from elect 25 members, of whom were last year Whigs. In the Senate there is a decided Whig majority.

KENTUCKY.—But few returns are received. The Whigs will have an easy victory in this State.

ILLINOIS and TENNESSEE are but partially heard from—not enough returns being received to enable us to form any idea of the result. There is no doubt that a majority of the Legislature in each of these States, the Whig candidate for Governor will be elected.

ALABAMA.—The Opposition ticket for Governor and members of the Legislature will succeed by handsome majorities, from present appearances. That the People will ratify the General Ticket Law, we think rather doubtful.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, August 9th, an interesting debate arose, and was continued for some time, upon a resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Ala., relative to the appointment of additional clerks in the Senate, and the grounds on which they were to be elected. The subject was finally laid on the table.

A bill to appropriate for a limited period the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up, and several amendments were adopted.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of amendments, and the Senate adjourned after a session of near seven hours.

On Tuesday, Mr. Benton moved to take up the petition presented by him some mornings since, containing the proceedings of the meeting at Fayetteville. The motion being agreed to, Mr. Benton moved that it be printed. Rejected.

The bill repealing the Sub-Treasury having passed the House with amendments, on motion of Mr. Clay, the said amendments were referred to the Committee on Finance; and, on motion of Mr. Tipton, the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The bill appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights, was taken up as the unfinished business of the day consumed in the discussion of various amendments.

Without coming to any question, on Wednesday, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred the amendments of the House to the bill repealing the Sub-Treasury, reported the same, with a recommendation that they be concurred in.

The bill was taken up, Mr. Clay explained the nature of the amendments, hoping that the Senate would concur in them.

He then intimated that this bill was intended to meet the views of the President, because the Bank bill was a measure which superceded the Sub-Treasury *in toto*. If the President did not sign the Bank bill it would manifestly be wrong to pass this Repeal bill, because it now, would look like an attempt to coerce the President. Mr. C. concluded by moving a further consideration of the subject be postponed until Saturday.

Mr. Clay said that, as to any attempt to coerce the President, there was no such purpose; on the contrary, it was supposed that the President would like to have all the subjects before him, in order that he might determine which ought and which ought not to be acted upon. Mr. Clay said, that whatever might be the result of the deliberations of the President, or whether the bill be signed or not, the respect the Senate owed to the judgment of the People would induce them to repeal the Sub-Treasury, which was their duty to the People, and leave the President to act on his own high responsibilities.

Mr. Benton thought it would be every way respectful to the Chief Magistrate to wait; particularly as no public evil could accrue from delay, either to the People, or the country.

Mr. Preston said it was near two months since the Senate had expressed its opinions on the Sub-Treasury, had repudiated it, and sent it to the other House for consideration. When first taken up, gentlemen asked for a little more time—longer, yet a little longer, spare this dear and cherished measure! And now, after two months' delay, they still ask for three more mercy. Could any man doubt, (said Mr. P.) after the sentiments of the People so clearly expressed against this measure, that they should refuse to pass judgment upon it? Could any man doubt that the expression of sentiments which placed the President in his seat would be disregarded by him? Could any man doubt with what deep satisfaction he would sign the death-warrant of so odious a measure?

Mr. Rives saw no necessity for delay. It did not follow that the amendments must pass of necessity. The amendments might be rejected; he had voted a part of them before, and he should do so again.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Calhoun, Rives, and others, when the question was taken on Mr. Calhoun's motion to postpone until Saturday, and decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 28.

The question was then taken separately on the amendments to the bill made by the House, and the Senate concurred in them.

The Distribution bill then came up, and some time was taken up with various amendments; after which, the Senate went into Executive Session.

On Thursday, after a short debate, the Senate adopted, with an amendment of Mr. Smith of Ind., a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Clay of Ala., with regard to the appointment of clerks in the General Land Office.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Linn, in relation to the possession of Oregon Territory, was taken up, but the Senate did not act upon it.

The Land bill was then taken up, and debated for the remainder of the day's sitting.

On Friday, after some business of minor importance had been disposed of, the Distribution bill was taken up, and a debate arose upon some amendments which were offered. Messrs. Clay of Ala., McRoberts, Smith of Ind., Calhoun, Benton, Walker, and others, participated in the debate; at the close of which, the Senate adjourned without any definite action upon the bill.

On Saturday, the bill from the House, in relation to Military land warrants, was taken up, ordered to a third reading, and passed.

The joint resolution, for the distribution of the printed copies of the returns of the census of 1840 among the States, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Alabama some days since, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information why the following resolution, passed at the last session, had not been answered, was taken up:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, *at the next session of Congress*, the amount of scrip heretofore issued on the Virginia military land warrants, giving the amount for each year, the names of the persons to whom issued, also, the names of the persons to whom such scrip was assigned, with the year of such assignment.

Messrs. Clay of Ky., Clay of Ala., Berrien, and others, took part in the debate on this subject. The resolution was then modified and passed.

The Distribution bill, being the order of the day, then came up, but, after considerable debate, was postponed until Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing that on the 13th inst. he had signed the bill for the repeal of the Independent Treasury.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the proceedings of the Democratic meeting in Fauquier county, Va. were presented by Mr. Jones. They were laid on the table, together with the motion to print.

Considerable time was then spent in presenting petitions and offering resolutions, after which

The House took up the unfinished business of Saturday, being the bill from the Senate to repeal the Sub-Treasury, the said bill having been proposed to be amended by the Select Committee appointed by the House on the subject of the Currency.

Mr. Pickens rose and spoke in opposition to the bill, as well as against a U. S. Bank.

He was replied to by Mr. Meriwether.

Messrs. Steenrod, and Hastings of Ohio, followed, both in opposition to the repeal.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendments of the Select Committee, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and having been ordered to a third reading, was *passed*, 134 to 87.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote, but the House refused to reconsider, and soon after adjourned.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Barnard, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Barnard opened the debate. He gave a concise sketch of the history of the present bill, explaining its provisions and commenting on the nature of the obstacles hitherto presented to its passage; concluding with an impressive description of the embarrassment and distress prevailing throughout the country amongst that unfortunate class whom this bill could alone relieve.

Messrs. Nisbet, Roosevelt, and Mason of Ohio, severally advocated its passage; and Messrs. Gordon of N. Y., and Ferris, opposed it.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and the House soon after adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back to the House the Bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, with amendments to the amendments of the Senate. The whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill from the Senate to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Fessenden, Linn of N. Y., Pendleton, Trumbull, Underwood, Payne, and Moore of La., at the close of which, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Barnard offered a resolution, providing, that at 12 o'clock the next day, all debate in Committee, on the Bankrupt bill, shall cease, and the Committee then proceed to vote on any question or amendment then pending, or that may be offered; after which, the bill, with such amendments as may be agreed to by the Committee, to be reported to the House.

The resolution was not adopted.

The engrossed bill further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The bill providing for the payment of Navy Pensions, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up, and the amendments concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bankrupt bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Milton Brown, Huntt, Pope, Barnard and others; at the close of which, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House soon after adjourned.

On Friday, the Bankrupt bill occupied the principal part of the time. A resolution was adopted, that at 2 o'clock that day, all debate in Committee should cease, and the Committee should then act upon the bill, and report the same to the House. This resolution, however, was afterwards reconsidered.

The House twice resolved itself into Committe of the Whole, on the Bankrupt bill,—Messrs. McKay, Wise, Briggs, Morgan, White of Ind., Williams of Md., Sollers, and others, taking part in the debate.

After the Committee had risen, the Census bill was taken up, but pending any action upon it, the House adjourned over to Monday.

THE EXECUTIVE VETO.—The suspense and uncertainty which, for the past few days, have pervaded the community in regard to the ultimate fate of the Bank bill, have given rise to many serious reflections in relation to the Veto power,—the great authority which it places in the hands of the President; an authority no less great than that vested in the sovereigns of Great Britain. Under this great power, the whole country, from one end of the Union to the other, are made to look for the realization of their hopes upon the action of one single individual. Under this power, the wishes of a large portion of the People, nay, a large *majority* thereof, may be made to depend upon the will of the Executive, and he may, by its exercise, render nugatory their will, as expressed through their Representatives; bringing his own opinions in direct conflict with the opinions of those who placed him in the Presidential Chair, and make the will of the People subservient to his own.

The frequency with which the Veto power has been exercised of late years, has indeed become fearful. It has been exercised in a way that could never have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. Mr. Jefferson regarded it as "the shield provided by the Constitution to protect the Executive against the invasions of the Legislature;" but the frequency of its use, as has been the case of late years, will soon induce the belief, that it is a power given to the President to be used on any and all occasions, as he may think proper. And thus, upon any one subject which may be before Congress, however popular it may be with the People,—however vital its importance to the interests of the country,—without a majority of two-thirds of both Houses are in favor of it, the President can, by the exercise of the Veto, make *his* will supreme in regard to it. Mr. Jefferson, in a written opinion delivered to Gen. Washington, against the charter of the first Bank of the United States, and earnestly invoking a veto, held the following language, from which it will be seen that he regarded it as a power not to be lightly used:—

"Unless the President's mind, on a view of every thing which is urged for and against this bill, is decidedly clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution; if the *pro* and the *con* being so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinions; it is chiefly for cases, where they are clearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President."

We copy below, from the Philadelphia North American, an article which we commend to the attention of our readers. It illustrates the views taken of the subject by Alexander Hamilton, who was a Federalist, and in favor of a strong government. He regarded it as a power which should be, and *would be*, used with great caution. "It (says he,) a magistrate, so powerful, and so well fortified, as a British monarch, would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed, for the short period of four years, with the executive authority of a government wholly and purely republican!"

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

THE VETO POWER.

In the 73d No. of the Federalist we have a statement of the reasons and grounds of the origin of the veto power. It is a clear and fair exposition of the views of the time on this subject. By this we discover that the object of the veto was to defend the Executive from the encroachments of the Legislative branch of the Government. This is a very important and instructive fact. The language is "As a shield of the Executive." Again: "The *primary* inducement to confer the power in question upon the Executive, is to enable him to *defend himself*; the secondary is to increase the chances in favor of the community against the passing of bad laws, through haste, inadvertence, or design." Again: "In the case for which it is chiefly designed, that of an immediate attack upon the constitutional rights of the Executive," &c.

It is of little consequence what the "secondary" purpose was, so long as it appears that the *primary* inducement, and "the case for which it was chiefly designed," was the real ground of the law, without which it would not probably have had existence, and that was "as a shield of the Executive." As to the increase of chances in favor of the community, which is the second reason, the history of the veto is the best illustration. The "chances" have turned out very unfortunately, not to say calamitously, to the public. The result has been directly the reverse of what was intended. The increase of chances has fallen to the Executive, disappointment and defeat to the people.

Moreover, it appears that the danger apprehended at the time, was not that this power would be *abused*, but that it would not be *used*, on account of its responsibility. "It is evident," says the Federalist, "that there would be greater danger of his (the Executive) *not* using his power when necessary, (to defend his own prerogatives,) than of his using it too often or too much. The King of Great Britain, with all his train of prerogatives, and with all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would, at *this* day, hesitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of both House of Parliament. Nor is it probable that he would ultimately venture to exert this prerogative, but in a case of manifest propriety, or extreme necessity. A very considerable period has elapsed since the negative of the Crown has been exercised."

It is half a century since the above was written, and in no instance, we believe, has the veto power been hazarded by the British Sovereign, nor is it likely soon to be again. It has in it too much of the smack of arbitrary and absolute power for British liberty.

But to return again to the veto power in our own Constitution and history:

1. "As the shield of the Executive." It is obvious from a review of our own history, that this apprehended encroachment of the legislative on the executive branch of the Government, which was the apparent occasion of this law, was entirely without foundation. Directly the reverse of this has been our experience, which, as is well known, was the principal cause of the late political revolution, viz: to abridge and restrain Executive power, which had usurped the powers of the other co-ordinate branches of the Government. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been no occasion for the use of this power, so far as the "primary" reason assigned for it is concerned.

2. The prodigality and boldness with which the veto power has been used of late years, contrary to expectation, and for other reasons than those stated, at the time, for its necessity, might well excite public concern, and demand popular vigilance.

3. It would seem probable, if our history in the encroachments of Executive sway, such as has been witnessed for the last few years, could have been foreseen, that the Veto power would never have been admitted into the Constitution, but on the contrary, that the Executive power would have been more carefully guarded. Is it right, then, or strictly constitutional to continue the *use* of it for other purposes than was originally intended?

4. A constitutional question, appertaining to the defence of Executive prerogatives, for which the Veto was "primarily" and especially allowed, is a very different thing, so far as the intention of the veto is concerned, from all other constitutional questions, falling by the provisions of the Constitution, under the care of the Judiciary, after they have passed the primary Court of Congress. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising out of the Constitution, the laws of the U. States," &c. Does the Executive power involve judicial functions? And does the Constitution exert two agencies to fulfil the same office? How, then, can the Executive and Judiciary both be brought into the same field of action? Is not the Executive while using this power, in a false position?

5. Are not the expositions of the framers of the Constitution, of the writers of the time and concurrent history, appertaining to the question, the best and the true interpreters of the Veto power? If so, what is it?

6. As the "primary" intention of the Veto, "as a shield of the Executive," has in fact found no occasion in history for the application of the power, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether it can with propriety be used at all, and especially whether it can be applied to a measure, the constitutionality of which has been repeatedly decided by previous acts of our national legislature, and set at rest by the decisions of the Supreme Court. To break up such decisions, to annul such sanctions, involves a responsibility which prudence and patriotism will be slow to assume.

APPALLING CALAMITY!—The Steamboat Erie, on her way from Buffalo to Chicago, was recently destroyed by fire, and about *One Hundred and Seventy Lives lost!* The fire originated in some demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine being placed on the boiler deck, directly over the boilers. The passengers consisted chiefly of Germans and Swiss emigrants, on their way to the West.

FINE PEACHES.—Some of our brethren in Virginia have been "cracking up" some very fine Peaches, they received not long since. To show them that presents of this kind are not confined to the "precious" about Richmond, *we* acknowledge the receipt of some of this delicious fruit, from a friend in this County. They are the finest kind we have ever seen.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. Campbell of S. C. for a copy of his speech on the Tariff bill, and to the Hon. W. A. Graham for a copy of the speech of Mr. Marchand of Ky., on the Bank bill.

THE LOUISIANA INSURRECTION.—A letter in the New Orleans Bee, dated Bayou Sara, July 26, says, "I arrived here at 1 o'clock today, and the trial of the negroes had just terminated. It has all ended in smoke. The negroes are all acquitted, as no evidence whatever could be found against them, and likewise the white man named Mills. The trial was conducted before Judge Wyms and six jury-men, according to the black code. All is quiet now."

Hon. John K. Griffin, late a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, died at his residence on the 1st inst.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 16, 1841.

To the Foreman and Grand Jury of Cumberland County, N. C.

Gentlemen: Having the pleasure of the acquaintance of several of you, and a right to address my fellow citizens on a subject that calls loudly for redress, no time suits better than the present. The object of this communication is to awaken the proprietors of a certain class of property belonging to many of us, as well as in our keeping, to the present and future security of the same. It is unnecessary to name the nature of this class of property. They live with us; walk, talk, eat, drink, add to the comforts of our homes, and possess, in many cases, the senses of their superiors. They come and go at our will and pleasure. And not alone to those to whom they belong are they subservient; their very color commands obedience with all. And why? Because the laws of our country have placed us so far above them, that to obey is taught them from their mother's breast.

I call upon you, as men sufficiently enlightened, praying your respectable body to inquire into the causes of the many abuses which this kind of property has of late sustained in this community. There must be a remedy. The old, the lame, the honest, have no guaranty for their protection with a certain class of persons, who have mistaken their authority, and seem determined to do something they have never done before,—domineering over and abusing a class of property they do not possess; appearing envious that the enjoyment of these beings should continue for even one day in the week. The Sabbath appears most suitably adapted for the exploits of these heroes. The common excuse is, that the violator had been drinking, and was then under the influence of strong drink! A most singular excuse for those who wish to be personified as keeping our streets clear of disorderly persons!

Now to the point, gentlemen. I call your attention to the case that occurred in the Court House Square on Sunday last, when an aged colored man, whose head has seen seventy winters, was attacked and stabbed by a white man, who also stabbed another negro, the property of a widow lady in this vicinity; and where the stabber was alone stayed in his career by a Minister of the Gospel, on his way to Church, who prevented any further violation.

It is the opinion of many in this community, that application should be made to the next Legislature, so to amend the laws that further and full protection may be secured to our servants. And it is hoped and prayed, that all good citizens will cheerfully sign any memorial which may have for its object so desirable an end. Having received a communication on this subject, I beg leave to say, that the lateness of the hour prevents any answer. It has been suggested that two distinguished lawyers in this town be requested to examine the law on this subject, and if necessary, their property shall at all times be protected in their absence. And further, that a meeting of the citizens be called; as all must admit the propriety of making such laws as will serve, both morally and religiously, for our wholesome protection and future safeguard.

Your obedient servant,

DOYLE O'HANLON.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

The Exploring Expedition.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, under date of Valparaiso de Chili, 5th April, says: "Our last advices from the Sandwich Islands, by a vessel arrived at this port a few days ago, left the United States Exploring Squadron there, fitting for a cruize to the Columbia river and the Northwest coast; from thence it is expected they will again proceed towards the South Pole, and return home by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Punctuality.—A passenger in a steamboat a short time since brought a suit in St. Louis against the captain for not starting at the hour he advertised, thereby creating a loss to him. The case went before a jury, who brought in a verdict of one hundred and ninety dollars damages.

The learned and caustic Bishop Warburton said: "It is wrong to define man to be a reasoning animal; all that we can predicate of him is, that he is an animal capable of reasoning." We every day meet with facts confirming the truth of this humiliating remark.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Cobbett once compared the interest excited by watching a certain politician's career to that which is felt on witnessing a duck hunt: the principal curiosity being to guess, when the duck dives, where it will come up again.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.—When Astley's was destroyed by fire, a ginger beer man, who kept next door, put up a sign that sparkling lemonade and a *perfect view of the ruins* would be afforded at three pence per glass. Crowds went to drink lemonade immediately.

MARRIED,

In Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Barnes, Dr. WM. H. BENNET, of Anson, to Miss ELIZABETH BULLS, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bulls, of Wake County.

DIED,

Suddenly, at the house of Mr. Peleg Pearce, in this vicinity, on Thursday last, Mrs. ANN ELLIS, in the 65th year of her age.

Departed this life, on Saturday the 14th inst., Mrs. ANN CARMON, consort of Mr. Joshua Carmon of this place, at the age of 37 years. From a child, she was of an amiable and docile disposition; and, as she grew up to the years of maturity, she was uniformly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. While yet very young she made a public and solemn profession of the religion of Christ, and was received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church, of which, while she lived, she continued to be an exemplary member. In all the relations she sustained, as a relative, as a wife, as a mother, as a friend, as a neighbor, and as a professed disciple of Christ, she was deservedly beloved in each of these capacities. Her dying exercises were such as to afford unspeakable consolation to all her surviving friends. When she found herself dying, she took a solemn leave of her husband and children, and tenderly exhorted the latter, to live in the fear of God, and secure an interest in the redemption purchased by Christ.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 6th inst., of Congestive Fever, after an illness of ten days, which he bore with Christian resignation, Dr. ELISHA BARNS, formerly of Chatham county. Dr. B. was a member of the Baptist Church. He located in this county about four years ago, since which time he had gained great applause as a Physician; much esteem as a neighbor; many friends and acquaintances; all of whom join with his relations in mourning their loss.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 18.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Iron, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	26 a 27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	50 a 55	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton Yarn, P. P.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Lard,	$5½ a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Land,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

1 1-8 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto, ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00, Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 72 a 75; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—No change in Turpentine or Tar. Late sales of former at 2 03, and of latter at 1 25.

Lumber.—Some sales have been made of river wide boards, at 7 dollars.

Timber.—A few transactions in mill timber within the week between 5 and 6 dollars. A considerable quantity of ordinary was taken at 5½.

Beeswax.—No late transactions of consequence heard of. Good hams are rather scarce, and would probably bring 9 cents or more, quick. Several lots of Western bacon have been recently received here. It is held at 6 cents for sides and shoulders.

Corn.—None offering but at retail, and wanted.

Rice.—Holders have still further advanced on this article, and are firm at 3½ a 3⅝.

Sales of river shingles at from 1½ a 1⅝ per M.

CHERAW MARKET—August 10.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 22; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 62; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 8 to 11. Flour $6 to $7.

Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11. Flour 5 75 to 6 25.

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall Supply of GOODS. Having selected them with great care, I am enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. MY STOCK IS ALL FRESH; consisting of—

Fine and superfine blue and black	CLOTHS,
Invisible green and wool-dyed	ditto,
Cadet and steel-mixed	ditto,
Double milled invisible green	ditto,
Double milled drab	ditto,
Double milled mixed	ditto,

CASSIMERES, a good assortment,

Black Silk Velvet, best quality; Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

August 17, 1841. 63-4w

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my old Stand near the Methodist Church, where those who may favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done neatly and fashionably. A. G.

Persons indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

E. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

FOR SALE.

1,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1500 bushels Alum, do.
125 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old Java do.
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and St. Croix do.
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
50 pieces Cotton BAGGING,
500 lbs. TWINE,
75 coils Bale ROPE,
15 tons Swedes IRON,
5 do. English do.
10 bbls. Tanners' OIL,
125 kegs NAILS,
2000 lbs. Lead, Lump, and double refined SUGARS,
125 kegs White LEAD,
10 crates CROCKERY,
3 tons CASTINGS,
200 lbs. Spanish INDIGO,
2000 lbs. Bar LEAD and SHOT,
100 reams Straw wrapping PAPER,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salts, Saleratus, Copperas, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas, dry White Lead, Red Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,
Exchange Square.

August 18, 1841. 63-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of G. W. & W. Draughon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, are requested to present them to Walter Draughon, who alone is authorized to settle the same; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to him, *immediately*, or they will be waited on by an officer.

G. W. DRAUGHON.
WALTER DRAUGHON.

August 17, 1841. 63-3w

NOTICE.

ALL those who have Account Books belonging to Angus G. Kelly, will confer a favor by returning them immediately, to

ARCH'D McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1841. 1w*pd

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 8th September, at 11 o'clock.—The delinquent School Committees are also requested to report the number and names of the children in their districts, before that day.

HENRY ELLIOT, *Ch'n.*

August 16, 1841. 63t

VALUABLE CHATHAM PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, the Property of the Subscriber, viz:

That large and commodious Dwelling House built in 1837, well constructed, situated in a fine grove, about half a mile from the village of Pittsborough, having a commanding view of the same and the surrounding country, with all the necessary outbuildings, a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, 2 orchards of choice fruit Trees, and about 7 acres of land attached.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also a number of valuable young Negroes, one of them an excellent cook.

Also, a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, about 2 miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 200 acres, about 75 of which are in woods, 10 in meadow, well set with herds grass; a good stock Farm.

Also, all the Stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c., consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

2 four horse wagons, 1 one horse wagon, 1 cart, 1 large barouche, harness of every description, a portable horse power for driving different machines, a pair of iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about 5 feet high, and 4 years old this next spring; 1 horse, 1 mule, several good cows, half Ayrshire heifers, hogs of the improved Berkshire no bone Bedford and snap breed, a half blood Ayrshire bull, he is beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months olds, a number of Ploughs, &c. &c.

Conditions of sale 6 months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

In case of rain, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

PENRY A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, August 13, 1841. 63-ts.

The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above till day of sale.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Thomas J. Robeson *vs.* Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of Gerard J. Smith in 821 acres of land, near Averasborough, joining the lands of John McNeill and John C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the Defendants to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the land levied on condemned for the Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*

Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens, *vs.* Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.

[SCIRE FACIAS.]

SAME *vs.* SAME.

SAME *vs.* SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54 tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14:f

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included) from $2,50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in November. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures to be given Ball-Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 24, 1841. 50-3m.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. Angell on Assumpsit. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and of all Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $527,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 5tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

MR. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 41-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Bay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13:f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons. James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

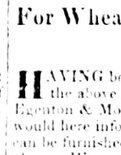
FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Sand Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 35tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C. on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 13, 1841. 45:tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phistology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, *Sen.*

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton,

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56:f

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55:f

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 43tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NOTICE.

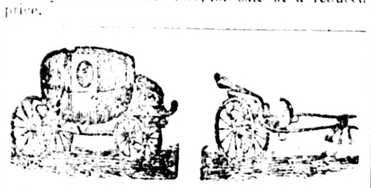
ABSCONDED from Lion's Creek, Cumberland County, on the 9th July, NEILL SMITH, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair complexion, and is a good wheelwright. He has been guilty of stealing a Cow, a Hog, and a stack of Fodder. This is to caution all persons from having any dealings with him, and a reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given for his arrest and confinement in Bladen or Cumberland County Jail.

KING BRYANT.

Cumberland Co., Aug. 2, 1841. 61-4w.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOES', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wire-going with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rustling wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *pure fiver of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of the University of North Carolina, having already some experience in teaching, is desirous of procuring a situation either in a public or private SCHOOL. He would prefer the scholars to be chiefly, if not entirely, advanced to the study of the Classics. Satisfactory testimonials will be given. Address T. B. W., Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27, 1841. 60-4w.

The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and forward account to this Office.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th of June last, a negro man by the name of BOB, 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighing 160 or 170 pounds, inclined to be a little of a yellow complexion. He formerly belonged to James Long, and was sold by the administrator of said Long about ten years ago. He is well known in the neighborhood of Rockingham. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, or otherwise, so that I get him.

A. McCASKILL.

Stewartstown, Richmond Co., July 20. 60-1w

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. The service for which they were purchased having been performed, they are offered for sale. Terms of sale will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office.

July 24, 1841. 60-6w.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 8th of July, inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd. He is by trade a coach Blacksmith, is rather tall, quite black complexion, very intelligent, and is supposed to have free papers, or to be using an old permit from his master to travel on. It is believed he is aiming to get to a free State. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rockingham Co., N. C.,
July 20, 1841. } 60-1m

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style to which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco,* as may be ordered, with *Sewing Backs;* he would call the attention of *ladies fancy shades* to the binding of *Music, Pocketings* &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style,* also to business men, the ruling and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than is regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Bank of Cape Fear, vs. Alexander Henderson. } Original Attachment.

Summoned as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.

July 13, 1841. 58-6w

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Vermifuge* has proved successful these [illegible] years past, and is universally acknowledged by [illegible] who have tried it, to be far superior to any [illegible] medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and [illegible] will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the use of worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind destroy worms, but they debilitate the system, and often materially injure the general health, while removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal organs, and strengthening the organs of digestion, and thereby removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Chollic, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, and the whole train of bilious diseases, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Piles, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE is also found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of a load on the stomach, not unfrequently produced by eating. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most cases, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and those at a measure from medical advice, travellers, persons to the far west, or bound to distant ports, [illegible] and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE
1000 lbs. Loaf and SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Codfish,
London PORTER in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. From the established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, Sour Stomach, and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by such as are truly effective. Removing these, and giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. The [illegible] by him as the composition of an eminent [illegible] who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sol. Ag.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for liver attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy cure. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been enabled immediately to connect with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Quinine, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when exerting a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is only temporary. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even *us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office